

Educational Funds-1934

Federal Funds.

Texas Surveyed For Subsistence Homestead Project

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 22—(ANP)—Dr. Bruce L. Melvin of the Department of the Interior, Washington D. C. spent several hours in Dallas, Texas, February 22, making a survey, preliminary to starting one of two projects in this State for Negroes under the Division of Subsistence Homesteads. Dr. Melvin is in special charge of Negro work in this division.

The doctor held a conference with Dr. W. T. Hamilton, State chairman of Texas EAC, for Negroes who, together with the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce, was instrumental in getting him to come to Dallas with the view of getting projects of Farm and Subsistence Homesteads started in Texas for Negroes.

While Dr. Melvin is particularly interested in establishing a model Negro farming community in this State, he also desires to start a Negro Subsistence Homestead community near a large industrial center, if investigations show the need. The farming project is to receive first attention. Upon the recommendation of Dr. Hamilton, efforts will be made to have this part of the work directed from Prairie View College, under the leadership of Prof. C. H. Waller, State leader of Farm Extension Service for Negroes. Work on the setup will probably proceed after a conference with Negro leaders of various sections of the State.

DR. BRUCE MELVIN HAS CONFERENCES

ON SUBSISTENCE WORK To Carry to Washington the Needs of Negroes

Local negro leaders held a conference yesterday morning at the Georgia Industrial College with Dr. Bruce L. Melvin of the homestead division of the United States Department of the Interior to acquaint him with the needs of the negroes of this section and what can be done to improve their condition. S. M. Morgan, a member of the board of regents of the University of Georgia system, accompanied Dr. Melvin to the college and took part in the discussion.

Dr. Melvin's mission was to find out as much as possible about the needs of the negroes of this section of Georgia in order to carry back to Washington a clear picture and be able to advise to the best advantage of how to alleviate these needs. The work done by the homestead subsistence division does not offer a temporary advantage, but one if properly administered that can and will be repeatable along the same lines as those of the Chancellorsville Homestead Community, Inc., in Jasper and Putnam counties.

There was much consideration given to both rural and semi-urban development, the rural development to be placed in some of the Georgia negro communities, where progress has been made toward a higher standard of living. Several were mentioned, among them being Sparta, Dorchester and Liberty county. The settlement of semi-industrial workers in cities was then discussed, and it was generally agreed that in any development for the uplifting of the negroes, that part-time city employees could not be overlooked. This phase was of much interest locally as it will relieve the surplus labor conditions now existing.

As a result of the information given Dr. Melvin at the conference this section will probably have several different projects started. Prof. H. B. Hubert, president of the college, who ar-

ranged the session, played a big part in the discussions and gave many useful suggestions.

Dr. Melvin and Mr. Morgan spoke to the students in the chapel following the conference.

Macon, Ga. News
March 21, 1934

NEGRO FAMILIES PLACED ON FARMS

Bethune Shows Steady Movement Back to Country; Macon Leads Augusta

Thirty-four Negro families last week were placed as tenants on farms in the vicinity of Macon, Ga. Roy Bethune, manager of the federal re-employment office here, announced yesterday.

Mr. Bethune stated that there were nearly 200 persons in the 34 families and that he expects to place for a loan of \$1,000,000 to make the an even larger number on farms during this week. The number last week was the largest in the history of the office here.

The announcement in regard to the placing of these Negroes came in connection with Mr. Bethune's statement that the local office had led the Augusta re-employment of-52 to 42. At the suggestion of Lincoln McConnell, state re-employment director, a three weeks' contest is being conducted by the two offices to see which of them can record the larger number of private placements between March 12 and March 30.

Permanent Jobs

Of the 52 placed by Mr. Bethune's office, 48 were men and four women. All were secured permanent jobs. Augusta's record of placements was 17 women, all permanent, and 25 men, 14 permanent.

In addition to the farm placements, the Macon people were placed as follows: Domestic and personal service, three men and two women; government service, two men and one woman; professional service, one woman; lumber, furniture and allied industries, two men; food and allied industries, one man; clay, glass and stone industries, three men; chemical and allied industries, three men; and miscellaneous, one man.

During the week, the personnel of the Augusta office made 78 field visits and that of the Macon office 79 visits.

ST. LOUIS, MO.8
TIMES

MAR 9 1934

U. S. HOMESTEAD PROJECT PLANNED BY NEGROES HERE

\$1,000,000 Federal Loan Sought for Development in Stoddard County, Mo.

A plan to increase the population of Hunterville, Mo., a Negro settlement, by 1,800 through organization of Missouri Farm Homesteads, Inc., has been submitted to the Federal Homestead Subsistence Department, together with an application for a loan of \$1,000,000 to make the project possible.

The plan, as promoted by a group of St. Louis Negro business and professional men headed by Fred A. Jones, calls for the development of a 3,000-acre tract by 300 families of Negroes who would emigrate from overcrowded urban centers, particularly in St. Louis. Although public utilities and industries would be co-operatively owned, each homesteader would have a 30-year lease on a farm tract of from 20 to 40 acres and would be supplied with farm equipment, seeds and a home.

According to officials of the Urban League, which has indorsed the plan, the emigration of impoverished Negroes from cities to farms would greatly relieve the work of local social welfare agencies. If approved by the federal department, colonization would begin this spring. Engineering surveys already have been made of the tract on which a lease has been taken and of adjoining acreage which could be obtained in case the project succeeds.

Jones, prime mover in the plan, is a real estate dealer at 2312 Market street. The entire proposition, he says, would be co-operative and non-profit making. Hunterville, now inhabited by about forty families of Negro "share croppers," is in Stoddard County, about 170 miles south of St. Louis and twelve miles west of Sikeston.

Negro Homestead Subsistence Projects Under Way

It is reported that the Subsistence Homestead Division of the Interior Department has under consideration several projects for Negro settlement, among the projects known as the Shell pile project in Cumberland County, New Jersey; and projects near Hampton Institute, Tuskegee; Rockville, Maryland; Brick School, North Carolina; Camden, Arkansas; Gulffield, Mississippi; and Columbus, Ohio.

M. G. Victor Cools, of New York City, was in the city during the week, pushing some homestead subsistence projects before the Homestead Subsistence Division of the Interior Department.

BEAUMONT, TEX. ENTERPRISE

APR 8 1934

Negro Farm Colony Is Considered for Jefferson County

C. H. Waller, state agent for the negro extension service, and J. M. Rolligan, Jefferson county negro agricultural agent, conferred yesterday with Ray Gill, secretary of the chamber of commerce, relative to suitable land for a negro farm colony.

Waller and Rolligan were interested in finding out the possibilities for either a subsistence homestead colony or farm maintenance colony. Satisfactory land which can be bought at a low price is desired.

Mr. Gill explained to the callers that a difficulty in the government ownership of land is that land on which the owner will relinquish all mineral rights must be found, a deed in fee simple is required. However, he was hopeful of the project being carried out.

Government Seeks To Avoid Luxuries In Relief Program

While the policy of the Government in administering relief is still that "no person through force of circumstances shall be permitted to suffer from hunger" the rural rehabilitation program of the Alabama Relief Administration, according to Thad Holt, director, does not contemplate "making the position of relief families more attractive than their neighbors who are self-sustaining."

This statement is a part of a definite policy outlined at a meeting yesterday by the Rural Rehabilitation Committee of the Alabama Relief Administration, in which the personnel of the committee who will administer Alabama's Rural Rehabilitation program also was announced.

The personnel is composed of Donald Comer, Birmingham, chairman; Robert K. Green, Greensboro, vice-chairman; Herbert A. Ryding, former president of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company; Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the extension service of Auburn, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

At the meeting yesterday Algernon Blair, chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Alabama Relief Administration, presided in the absence of Mr. Comer.

The statement of policy revealed that the Government has no intention of purchasing mules for families in the rural rehabilitation program. Instead the Government will undertake to provide them with oxen to make a truck and feed crop. Oxen, it was pointed out, are more easily fed and for farms of less than 20 acres the ox is considered a more economical unit of power.

The Government in administering relief and encouraging self-sustenance is not interested in the religion of the farmer, otherwise, it was said, the ox probably would not have been selected as the type of work stock for use.

Use of an ox, it was recognized, not only requires great patience and forbearance, but considerable skill, the art of persuading this beast of burden to walk correctly in the furrows and to turn at the end of the row being one of the fine arts of farming which only a few have mastered.

Following is the statement of policy on rural rehabilitation as laid down by the committee:

"Only farm families on relief, who are anxious to become self-sustaining will be considered on this program.

"We do not plan to make the position of the relief families more attractive than their neighbors who are self-sustaining.

"Help will be given in groceries, feed, fertilizer, etc., and not in money, and the applicant will be required to sign a note for all such assistance.

"He will be required to work under the supervision and instructions of a competent supervisor who will determine the kind and amount of each crop planted.

"As mules are high and unobtainable in Alabama, and as feed is also lacking, we favor the use of steers which can be easily obtained in most sections. It is our opinion that on farms of less than 20 acres, the ox is a more economical unit of power. Money paid for oxen would also remain in Alabama and help Alabama farmers.

"Repayment of advances will be made by crediting accounts as these people are certified and perform work on county projects. Accounts will also be credited with commodities produced on the farm which will be exchanged with urban relief sections for farm tools, equipment, clothing, etc. It is contemplated that this indebtedness can be liquidated in this manner."

Seek 175 Acre Tract For Development at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 28.—Citizens of the Hoosier capital are elated over the attitude which the Division of Subsistence Homesteads, at the suggestion of John P. Murchison, assistant supervisor, has taken toward their request for the establishment of homes in Indianapolis.

Murchison, who is a professor of economics in Howard University, since being connected with the Department of the Interior, has made a trip to Indianapolis to interest local citizens in the possibility of securing a Federal loan for home planning and is expected to re-visit for the purpose of final checking of plans for the filing of the application next week.

Tentatively, enough money for the settling of 35 homesteads near the city has been "earmarked" for Indianapolis and an energetic local committee is working on the technical details of the plan.

Members of the Indianapolis planning committee, which will be enlarged shortly, are: F. B. Ransom, manager of Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co.; David Liggett, Council of Social Agencies executive; Miss Gertrude Brown, social worker and civic leader; F. E. DeFrantz, Executive Secretary Y.M.C.A.; Henry L. Herod, superintendent Flanner House; Miss Irene Harris, Industrial Secretary Y.W.C.A.; the Rev. M. W. Clair, president Interdenominational Ministers Alliance; the Rev. R. C. Henderson,

PUSH PROJECT FOR NEGRO HOMESTEADS

Plan Provides Homes For 25 Families On New Plot

6-30-34

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Plans to the "forgotten man" and Negroes rapidly taking shape here for the establishment of a homestead from this exhaustive program by division whereby working Negro securing homes under the new set men with small incomes may buy up.

homes under the new set up in The building trades will be the Department of the Interior as helped considerably by the project, a means of meeting the hardships and look forward with the hope of of the Depression, securing such work as will relieve

William M. Cooper, director of unemployment in the city. To what extension service at Hampton In-extent Negro labor will be used in stitute, is working with the local the construction work is not known committee headed by Prof. T. C. definitely, it may not be so rosy Erwin. The other members of their organized white labor is em-

committee are N. E. Freeman, employed in view of the fact that la-John S. Smith, A. F. Williams, bor unions have always followed a Rev. A. A. Galvin, Prof. L. F. policy of discrimination against Palmer, and Mrs. C. E. Jones. Negro labor.

At a meeting held at First Baptist Church Sunday 75 working-

men signified their desire to take advantage of this opportunity by filing applications, which if approved, will make them members of the homestead unit.

Individual Grants

Each homesteader, it is reported, will be granted approximately \$2,500 for his development. The total amount which will probably be used, according to plans, ranges from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

Preparatory to final arrangements for the project, a large plot of land has been acquired between Roanoke and Chestnut Avenues, extending from Forty-fourth St. north, where it is estimated 25 homes may be established. In the event more persons apply for homes, additional land will be requested.

The project will appeal especially to persons now on relief rolls or who are on inadequate subsistence salaries. Similar projects are being planned in various sections of the country as a new and better means of relief for both races.

Other Projects

There are two such projects in Alabama, one in South Carolina, one in North Carolina and one in Cleveland, Ohio, which are to be occupied by Negroes, according to Mr. Cooper. The project in this city is being supervised by Mr. Cooper who communicated with the various pastors of the city and had a letter explaining the pro-

ject read for the benefit of the members.

"The United States government According to Mr. Cooper's letter has recently made an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to provide Negro subsistence homesteads in various sections of the country." Each home will provide a garden and chickens and the new house will be planned and developed under government supervision.

Repayment Of Loans

Until the quota has been filled, loans will be made to all who can qualify. From twenty to thirty years will be allowed for the repayment of these loans. The New Deal is attempting to bring relief

Educational Funds-1935

Federal Funds.

P.W.A. F.E.R.A.

Birmingham, Ala. Times
January 17, 1935

FEDERAL FUNDS IN STATE ANNOUNCED

grant \$8,700, balance a loan, employment of 35 men four months.

Cordova: Loan and grant of \$45,000 to Walker County for improving road from Cordova to Bankhead Highway, approximate grant \$13,000, balance a loan, employment for 35 men four months.

Alabama To Get \$495,000 Of

PWA Loans And Grants

On Various Projects

WASHINGTON — Alabama will get \$495,000 of PWA funds in loans and grants, covering eight projects of road, waterworks and school construction, including \$250,000 for Bessemer, according to official announcement. Of the amount 30 per cent will be granted on the cost of labor and materials, the balance as loans. Cancellation of other allotments elsewhere and RFC securities purchases.

The Bessemer Board of Education was granted approximately \$59,820, the balance of the \$250,000 to be covered by 4 per cent bonds. The funds provide for the building of a 13-room annex and gymnasium to the existing buildings for whites, a 19-classroom and auditorium fireproof high school for Negroes, a combination athletic field and playground with a stadium seating 4,000, repairs and additions to two grade schools and the demolition of four old buildings. It is estimated construction will employ 135 men eight months.

The other projects included Childersburg, Attalla, Marbury Madison, Frisco City, Oakman and Cordova, allotted as follows:

Childersburg: Loan and grant of \$39,000 for a waterworks system, approximate grant \$10,500, balance a loan; employment of 50 men four months.

Attalla: Loan and grant of \$60,000 to the board of education for construction of a 12-classroom and auditorium school building; approximate grant \$17,250, balance a loan; employment for 50 men six months.

Marbury: Loan and grant of \$10,000 to Autauga Board of Education for 6-classroom elementary school; approximate grant \$3,000, balance a loan; employment for 16 men three months.

Madison: Loan and grant of \$24,000 for a waterworks, approximate grant \$7,000, balance a loan, employment for 20 men four months.

Frisco City: Loan and grant of \$35,000 for a waterworks, approximate grant \$10,000, balance a loan, employment for 40 men six months.

Oakman: Loan and grant for waterworks of \$32,000, approximate

Educational Funds - 1935.

General Education Board.

Education Board

Gives \$995,000

During 1933-34

Apr - American

Appropriations to Group

Since 1902 Now Equal

\$34,137,156.14

3 to 35
UNUSED BALANCE

IS \$5,651,479.44

Make Three Major Policy

Changes.

\$34,137,056.14 was appropriated by the General Education Board for the education of colored people during the 32-year period, 1902 to June 30, 1934, according to the body's annual report just made public.

Of this amount only \$28,485,576.37 was spent, leaving an unexpended balance of \$5,651,479.77.

For the same period, the sum of \$178,891,589.43 was spent for the education of the whites out of a total appropriation of \$191,792,264.08, leaving an unexpended balance of \$12,900,674.65.

The board, during the year which ended on June 30, 1934, appropriated a total of \$3,617,599.93, of which \$1,798,784.44 was allotted for the education of the whites. The amount actually disbursed for the education of the whites during the period was \$1,790,900.81, while \$995,004.51 was spent on the education of colored citizens.

\$31,740 from Jeanes Fund

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund provided \$31,740, of which \$2,997.50 remains as unexpended appropriations. The balance on hand at the end of last June, according to the treasurer's statement, was \$157,744.16.

This year's report further sets forth that \$521,156.22 was appropriated for white education from the board's principal fund, and for the same period, \$2,113,498.84 was appropriated for colored schools; \$34,359.60 of which was appropriated for teachers' salary endowment and grants, and \$2,079,139.24 of which was set aside

for general endowment, buildings, also provided \$1000 for the arrangement of an art collection.

Depression's Effect Seen

The reason that so much of the funds allocated for colored education still remain on the books is that many of the schools found themselves unable during the years of depression to raise the complementary quotas which would release the board's donations.

Emergency Grants

For the past three years, the board has given aid to a number of schools and colleges to assist them with indebtedness, and to meet current obligations without crippling their essential activities.

The contributions for 1931-32 amounted to \$177,143.53, to twenty-five institutions; for the year following, \$112,250, to twenty institutions; for 1933-34, \$80,000 to the following eighteen institutions: Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N.C.; Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; Calhoun School, Calhoun, Ala.; Clark University, Atlanta; Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Fla.; Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, Fort Valley, Ga.; Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa.; Morgan College, Baltimore; Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Penn Normal, Industrial and Agricultural School, St. Helena Island, S.C.; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va.; Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Ala.; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Voorhees Normal and Industrial School, Denmark, S.C.; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas.

Special Grants

The board also made grants for special purposes to the principal centers of higher learning—Atlanta, Fisk, Hampton, Howard, and Tuskegee. The grants were made to these and other institutions as they manifested a willingness to experiment, to try new fields, to make adaptations according to needs, and to develop the arts and distinctive gifts of the race.

Howard University

Howard University received an appropriation of \$15,000 during 1933-34, for special advice and supervision of a building program including: library, classroom building, chemical laboratory, and a light, heat, and power plant.

Atlanta University

During the year, the board appropriated \$30,000 to Atlanta University for the purchase of several parcels of land upon which a federal housing project is being developed. A grant of \$2000 was made for the development of dramatic art, and subvention of \$3,500 for the continuation of experimental activities in the summer school.

Morehouse College

Morehouse College which is seeking to increase its endowment by securing \$600,000 of new funds, was made a conditional pledge of \$300,000 in 1928. In fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1934, the order that the college might qualify within the specified time for securing conditional pledges from other sources, the board made a further appropriation of \$98,228.07 for endowment and grants and of \$36,577 toward the current expenses of 1932-34.

Fisk University

Fisk University received \$75,000 and, in addition, a conditional appropriation of \$16,000 assured the institution of a balanced budget during 1933-34. The board

Hampton Institute

Hampton Institute received an appropriation of \$9,700 toward a total of \$46,000 to improve facilities for the training of teachers.

Dillard University

During the year, the board modified the terms of its appropriation to Dillard University by making available, in advance of the collection of the required supplementary sum, the balance of its conditional appropriation in the amount of \$229,396.54. This action enabled the university to let contracts for the new buildings and to secure emergency aid from the government for grading and draining the grounds. Ten thousand dollars was also appropriated toward organization and administrative expenses for the year beginning on October 1, 1933.

Other Appropriations

Other grants made during the year were:

Talladega College—\$13,500 toward \$27,000 for remodeling and equipping the library.

LeMoyne College—\$1500 for science equipment.

Texas College—\$2,500 toward \$5,000 for repairs and equipment.

Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School—\$700 for equipment and repairs.

High School Aided

High School, Americus, Ga.—\$10,000 through the Georgia state department of education for the construction and equipment of a high school at Americus, estimated to cost \$35,000. This public high school absorbs Americus Institute, for many years one of the outstanding secondary schools.

Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School \$12,500 toward \$37,500 for the construction and equipment of a building for girls' industries.

Bethune-Cookman College—A former conditional appropriation of \$62,500 toward \$125,000 for a building program was altered. The board made available \$55,000 toward a total of \$80,000 for a science building and a dining hall as part of a modified program of development.

\$10,000 for Summer Schools

Summer Schools—\$10,000 appropriated for the salaries of special teachers in summer schools for 1934 and 1935, and towards the expenses of holding one or more conferences of these teachers. These special teachers offer courses and conduct demonstrations adapted to the requirements of teachers employed in small rural schools.

Washington Conference—\$2,500 were appropriated to meet the preliminary expenses of a national conference held in Washington, D.C., May 9-12, 1934.

Jeanes Fund Grants

Grants from the Jeanes Fund—\$25,000 were appropriated for the salaries of supervising industrial teachers, to be disbursed through state departments of education as follows: Alabama, \$7,000; Georgia, \$6,000; North Carolina, \$6,000; Virginia, \$6,000. Also from this fund, the board appropriated \$1750 to Hampton Institute for extension work among rural schools during the year.

Medical Education

The board continues to give aid to Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., for current expenses, pending the time when the institution will be able to secure funds for endowment. For the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1934, the board's grant was \$130,000.

An appropriation of \$1200 was made to the Medical College of Virginia to assist with the expense of conducting a post-graduate clinic for physicians at St. Philip's Hospital, Richmond, in the summer of 1934. Twenty-nine physicians attended the clinic in 1933.

Time
Chicago, Ill.
MAR 25 1935

EDUCATION

Trouble Spots

Rich uncles of U. S. education, the great Foundations pour out their millions of dollars each year through funnels pointed at trouble spots in the educational system. Pedagogues, ever eager to see what the Foundations consider trouble spots, last week thumbed through the annual report of the General Education Board, affiliate of the Rockefeller Foundation. That most generous of all the educational Foundations, they discovered, was pointing a big funnel at the senior high school, the junior college.

Six years ago the General Education Board set itself two major tasks. One was to foster a more co-operative attitude between colleges and secondary schools. The other was to raise the standards of the colleges. By last year the Board felt

that it had started both those balls rolling, could safely leave the colleges to push them on. Under the guidance of its British-born President Trevor Arnett, the Board turned to a new job, to the building of a brand new type of general education for the millions of students who have no use for the classical curriculum. The new curriculum would give the student an understanding of his physical and social environment. It would show him how to use his leisure. It would be heavily weighted with "cultural" courses. It would include vocational adjustment, perhaps vocational training. The senior high school and junior college together make up the field in which this new type of education must arise.

Grants totaling \$600,000 started off the new program. The Progressive Education Association got \$90,000 for a try at reorganizing the secondary school curriculum. Another \$70,000 helped train the individualistic young women of Bennington College (TIME, Jan. 7). The biggest grant, \$300,000, will be dribbled out over a period of five years to the American Council on Education.

Of the rest of the \$3,028,723 which the Board funneled out in the fiscal year 1933-34, the biggest part went, as usual, to the South. Like the Rosenwald Fund, the General Education Board long ago made Southern education its special ward. In 32 years it has granted \$57,418,075 for

the education of Southern whites, \$32,331,203 for the education of Southern Negroes. But, like the Rosenwald Fund which year ago closed its program of building Negro schoolhouses (TIME, Dec. 11, 1933), the General Education Board is withdrawing from some of its early work in Southern schools, trusting to State legislatures to carry on. Henceforth Southern colleges will get as much as ever, Southern schools less.

R. B. FOSDICK GETS ROCKEFELLER POST

Lawyer, Long Associated With
Group, to Head Foundation
and Education Board.

TO SUCCEED MAX MASON

Attorney Will Take Office on
July 1, 1936, After Giving
Up Other Connections.

Raymond B. Fosdick, attorney,
identified for many years with
Rockefeller interests, has been
elected president of the Rockefeller
Foundation and of the General
Education Board, it was announced
yesterday at the foundation's of-
fices.

Mr. Fosdick will take office on
July 1, 1936, succeeding Max Masor
as president of the foundation and
Trevor Arnett as president of the
General Education Board.

The announcement said that Mr.
Mason had submitted his resigna-
tion some time ago, to take effect
on Dec. 31, but "at the earnest
request of the trustees, through
John D. Rockefeller Jr., the chair-
man of the board, he has been per-
suaded to continue in office at least
until next Spring" to give Mr. Fos-
dick an opportunity to retire from
his own present connections.

Mr. Fosdick is a member of the
law firm of Curtis, Fosdick & Bel-
knap, 61 Broadway. He also will
retire from other corporations and
associations with which he is now
connected. The significance of the
election of Mr. Fosdick as president
of both Rockefeller boards was ex-
plained in the announcement as
follows:

"The General Education Board
plans to expend increasing amounts
of its principal funds over a period
of years; this may finally result in
their complete exhaustion. Mean-
while, to avoid any overlapping in
the activities of the two boards, it
seems wise to have one administra-
tor for both."

In accepting Mr. Mason's resigna-
tion, the trustees of the Rockefeller
Foundation expressed "deep appre-
ciation" of his services during the
six years of his incumbency. The
statement said:

"He assured the administrative
burden at a time when, due to the
consolidation of a number of pro-
grams in the Rockefeller Founda-
tion, the organization was con-
fronted with new and heavy respon-
sibilities. Under his leadership these
programs in the various fields of
knowledge have been brought to-

gether into a single unity and har-
monized in relation to common ob-
jective: that is, the problem of
human behavior."



Kaiden-Keystone Photo.

NEW FOUNDATION HEAD.

Raymond B. Fosdick

Give Report On D.C. Race Education

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The
report of the General Education Board,
filed with the Secretary of the Inter-
ior, shows that during the fiscal year
ending June 30, last, it spent a total
of \$983,065 on Race education as com-
pared with a total of \$2,286,400 spent on
the education of white persons.

The disbursements for the educa-
tion of Race persons were as follows:
Colleges and schools—General en-
dowment, buildings and other pur-
poses, \$515,449; social sciences, \$12,500;
medical sciences, \$174,544, including
\$167,476 for schools of medicine and
\$7,067 for special projects.

Public education—summer schools,
\$3,889; Anna T. Jeanes foundation,
\$32,500; John F. Slater fund \$37,500;
rural-school agents, \$128,585; fellow-
ships, \$66,229; special division in State
departments of education \$1,500;
other purposes, \$5,372; miscellaneous,
\$4,994.

GEB Report Shows Negro-White Money School Difference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The re-
port of the General Education
Board, filed with the Secretary of
the Interior, shows that during the
fiscal year ending June 30, last, it
spent a total of \$983,065 on Negro
education as compared with a total
of \$2,286,400 spent on the educa-
tion of white persons.

The disbursements for the edu-
cation of colored persons were as
follows:

Colleges and schools—General
endowment, buildings, and other
purposes, \$515,449; social sciences,
\$12,500; medical sciences, \$174,544,
including \$167,476 for schools of
medicine and \$7,067 for special pro-
jects.

Public education—Summer schools
\$3,889; Anna T. Jeanes foundation,
\$32,500; John F. Slater fund, \$37,500;
rural school agents, \$128,585;
fellowships, \$66,229; special divi-
sions in State departments of edu-
cation, \$1,500; other purposes, \$5,372;
miscellaneous, \$4,994.

According to the report, the
Anna T. Jeanes Fund, the princi-
pal and interest of which are to
be used for Negro rural schools,
amounted on June 30, to \$107,744.16. This sum is invested as
follows: Bonds, \$82,839; stocks,
\$16,645; and cash on deposit, \$8,260.

During the year the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated from princi-
pal, which added to the balance un-
paid June 30, 1934, totaled \$52,997,
which was paid in full during the
year.

The income from this fund dur-
ing the year was \$5,112. Added to
the balance from the previous year
of \$6,007, the total available income
amounted to \$11,119. The sum of
\$5,815 was paid, leaving \$5,304 ac-
counted for in cash on deposit. Of
this balance of \$5,815 there were
unpaid appropriations of \$2,450
leaving \$2,854 available for ap-
propriation.

Education-1935

Educational Funds-1935

Julius Rosenwald Fund.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO STUDY SCHOOLS

APPROPRIATION VOTED BY ROSENWALD BOARD

Modern

Farmer

Rural Education Will Be Studied With a View Of Improving Work

2-15-35

Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund have appropriated \$40,000 for a study of rural education in an effort to improve small country schools and to bring schools' work closer to rural life, according to an announcement yesterday.

The Institute of Psychoanalysis of Chicago was voted \$10,000 for research into the influence of the unconscious on human behavior. Another \$4,000 was appropriated to the National Municipal League for efforts toward improving administration aspects of government with special emphasis on simplification of county government, and extension of business principles of the city manager plan among cities. Survey Graphic was \$3,000 for the program informing the public about the social problems and interpreting social change.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, in commenting on the exploration into rural education, said that the small rural school has been neglected during the rapid development of high schools and colleges. The rural teachers are the lowest paid of all educational employes. Mr. Embree said, and the courses of study have almost no relation to farm communities which

Julius Rosenwald

MARCH 15TH has been set aside by the State Department of Education for the observance of ROSENWALD DAY in the colored schools. An appropriate program for the observance has been prepared and put into the hands of all the teachers by Mr. W. D. GRESHAM, State Agent for Negro Schools.

Colored people of Virginia and of the whole South are under everlasting obligations to the late Mr. ROSENWALD, a wealthy and philanthropic Jew, who did more during his lifetime and since his death through the Foundation that bears his name, than any other individual or agency for the improvement of rural schools for the race.

Under the sponsorship of the ROSENWALD Fund, 5,000 modest school buildings of varied design and capacity, were built throughout the South, under a plan that called for a cooperative effort upon the part of the colored patrons, the white friends of the community affected, the Fund and the State or County authorities.

The record is an impressive one. The 5,000 school houses cost \$25,000,000, of which amount colored people contributed \$4,500,000; white friends \$1,000,000; the ROSENWALD Fund \$4,000,000, and \$15,000,000 came from public funds.

Three hundred and fifty-two of the schools were built in Virginia, at an approximate cost of \$1,703,885, of which amount colored people gave \$389,429; white friends \$22,000; the Fund \$255,950, and \$1,035,950 came from public funds.

If it had not been for the ROSENWALD FOUNDATION—or rather for the keen diplomacy and philanthropy of Mr. ROSENWALD himself—the school conditions for colored people in the rural sections of the South would be in the most neglected and most primitive state of any in the civilized world.

As matters stand, with the help of ROSENWALD, SLATER, JEANES, PEABODY, PHELPS-STOKES, GENERAL EDUCATION board and other private agencies, the status of provisions for schools for Negroes is "shocking," to say the least. We owe a debt of gratitude to all of these agencies, but especially to the late JULIUS ROSENWALD. It is appropriate that the State Department of Education has set aside a day for the commemoration of his benefactions.

ROSENWALD AGENT VISITS IN TUSKEGEE

S. L. Smith, Of Nashville, Lauds Library Projects For

3-9-35

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 12.—(Special)—S. L. Smith, Southern field agent, Rosenwald fund, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by his daughter-in-law and secretary, spent a few hours at Tuskegee Tuesday. Mr. Smith was enthusiastic over the success of the library project for rural schools recently started by the Rosenwald Fund. These libraries for elementary grades have been placed in more than 300 rural negro schools at a total cost of over \$36 each.

The most recent project of the Rosenwald Fund has been collecting data on the state of repair of 5,000 Rosenwald schools, confining the investigation to those built within the past 15 years. One interesting fact is that \$1,200,000 has been spent on these schools within the last four years, and \$450,000 of this amount came from government funders, Mr. Smith said.

March 15, which has been set aside as Rosenwald School Day, will be marked this year by a beautification contest. The school which wins first prize in each State will receive one of the new libraries—this includes bookcase, cards, pockets and card tray.

Mr. Smith was on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., for a conference with George Foster Peabody.

The first Rosenwald school was erected in Macon County, at Notasulga, and until about 1920 the work had its Southern headquarters at Tuskegee Institute with C. J. Calloway as local agent. The activities became so wide in scope at that time that headquarters were moved to Nashville and S. L. Smith appointed to give all of his time to the work. The Julius Rosenwald Fund has carried on active programs of medical service and medical economics and has aided in programs of general education and social studies. The Fund at present is most active in attempts to improve rural education regardless of race. M. H. Griffin, Montgomery, recently appointed by the FERA, as Alabama's supervisor of adult education, was at one time Rosenwald agent for this State.

KINGSTON COLORED SCHOOL WILL OBSERVE ROSENWALD DAY MARCH 15th

The life long service of the one, Julius Rosenwald and other philanthropists, who have spent millions of dollars for the improvement of negro schools and the advancement of negro education shall ever be the admiration of the Southland.

We feel that the gloom of negro life from 1863 to 1900 has been lifted. The progress that has been made for the last seventy-two years in the field of education and as American citizens by the negroes, are due to the facilities made possible by honorable Julius Rosenwald and others.

The Rosenwald funds have aided in the erection of three hundred seventy-three buildings in Tennessee. This number includes three hundred and fifty-four school buildings, nine teachers homes and ten shops. The total cost of these buildings was 1,969,322 \$296,388 of this amount was contributed by our people, \$28,027 was contributed by white people, public funds 1,354,157.

We felt if we would be well served we must first serve ourselves.

It is a proud honor to have American citizenship, that liberty for which our fathers fought, the land of equal opportunity for all.

The program will include. Song, Negro National Anthem by the school.

Prayer by Rev. C.H. Houston. What Julius Rosenwald Philanthropic Funds Have Done to Aid Schools By a Teacher.

Song by the school.

Findings of the Tennessee Educational Commission by the Principal School Beautification and Improvement Contest by the H.D. Agent.

Better Home Movement, by Patron Jessie Hamilton.

Collection Adjournment.

ROSENWALD DAY NEGRO SCHOOLS PROGRAM GIVEN SET PROGRAMS HERE ON MONDAY

P. T. A. Sponsor Program At Price High At 8 P. M.

The Parent-Teacher associations of the city are sponsoring a Rosenwald Day program at the Price high school, colored, auditorium, on Monday night, Mar. 25, at 8 o'clock.

This program has been prepared by the state department of education, at Raleigh and each school and civic organization has been invited to take part in this state-wide movement to honor this great man.

Julius Rosenwald spent millions in the south for education and negro schools have been wonderfully improved by the Rosenwald Foundation. Rowan County has a number of schools that received aid from this foundation. Price high school being among that number. The patrons of the schools of the city are urged to be present and hear the inspiring messages coming from Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, and Supt. Clyde A. Erwin. A fine tribute to the late Supt. A. T. Allen, who was at one time superintendent of the schools of Salisbury, will be read.

This is going to be one of the most outstanding educational meetings in this community this year. It is said. Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, county supervisor of the colored schools of Rowan, will be the guest speaker. Mrs. Aggrey is a very pleasing speaker and is well known throughout the country as such. Some of the main features of the program are as follows:

Music by the high school glee club. Prayer, Rev. W. A. Tuttle. Greetings from Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Supt. Clyde A. Erwin, by Mrs. W. F. Kelsey. "Our Late Superintendent, Dr. Arch Turner Allen," by Principal L. H. Hall. "A Devoted Worker, Mrs. Annie W. Holland," by Miss Annie R. Lowery. "The Story of Julius Rosenwald," by Prof. S. E. Duncan. "Other Agencies in the Development of Negro Education," by Prof. C. A. Carson. Address, Mrs. Rose D. Aggrey, Rowan county supervisor of colored schools.

JUL 1 1935
\$20,000 in Bequest
To Rosenwald Fund

CHICAGO, July 1 (A. P.).—The late Theodore Max Troy of Jacksonville, Fla., bequeathed \$20,000 to the Julius Rosenwald Fund in appreciation of its efforts to improve white and Negro schools in the South, Edwin R. Embree, president of the fund, announced today. Mr. Troy died on May 1, 1934.

Mr. Embree said that the legacy was a surprise in that Mr. Troy never had communicated with any one in the fund, and added that he considered it unusual for such a private fund to receive a gift from an outsider.

October 2, 1935

COUNTY CHOSEN FOR ROSENWALD SCHOOL SURVEY

Representatives of Rosenwald Foundation Will Study Schools Here

ALREADY IN COUNTY

Johnston Is Chosen Because Of Its High Standing In Negro Education

Because of its standing among the counties of North Carolina as a leader in the field of negro education, Johnston county has been chosen as the basis for an educational survey to be conducted by the Rosenwald Foundation.

Representatives of the Foundation have been sent to this county to observe the operation of the school system, especially the negro schools, and to evaluate the results arising from the financial assistance that the Rosenwald Foundation has given the negro schools of this county. A large contributor to the cause of negro education in the South, the Foundation has contributed toward the erection of school

buildings for negroes in Johnston county and has also supplied school busses for hauling Johnston negro children to the schools.

Buford H. Junker and Le Jones, the latter a negro, are Rosenwald representatives here to make the survey. They will reside in the county indefinitely, possibly throughout the length of the current school year.

The two men conducted a similar survey in an Arkansas county two years ago and spent last year in a Georgia county. After conferring with N. C. Newbold, director of negro education in North Carolina, they were given the opportunity of making the survey in one of several counties in the state and chose Johnston because of its high standing in the consolidation of negro schools.

The two men are not educators and will not observe the schools from the viewpoint of the educator. They are interested in the results that are being obtained from the standpoint of human relations. Their findings here will serve to guide officials of the Rosenwald Foundation in appropriating funds for negro education in the future.

December 2, 1935

Another Rosenwald Gift

The Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which made possible the building of the excellent Spartanburg County hospital to care for negro patients, has announced a plan to set up a state public health service for the negro race in North Carolina. A fund has been allotted for the support of a negro physician who will visit the cities and counties which maintain health units to work under direction of the supervising health officers of those communities and the state.

Dr. Peter, representative of the Rosenwald Foundation, after announcing the experiment in North Carolina, said that if the plan was successful it would be extended to other states.

South Carolina would profit from the operation of the plan should it be established in the state. Spartanburg county in which city and county health units are maintained would find the plan most advantageous. Perhaps we cannot expect too much of the Rosenwald Foundation which has been especially generous in the allotment of health funds to the county

141 Copies of Negro Year Book To Rosenwald

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. The Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago has recently ordered 401 copies of the Negro Year Book edited by Monroe N. Work, director of the Department of Records and research at Tuskegee Institute.

These books are to be used in small sets of books by and about Negroes which are to be made available to Negro and white high schools in the Southern States.

Educational Funds-1935

Slater Fund.

Slater Fund Gave Schools \$142,000 During Past Year

4-6-35
\$55,214 Went to Teachers in Colleges and Private Secondary Schools.

MORGAN GOT \$675,

\$3,000 TO ATLANTA

\$1491 at Shaw U. Highest

Average Salary.

NEW YORK—Appropriation of \$142,237.17 by the John F. Slater Fund, \$55,214 of which went toward the payment of the salaries of teachers in colleges and private secondary schools, was made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934.

This information is disclosed in the recently released annual report of the fund, of which Dr. Arthur D. Wright, white, of Washington, is president and Albert Shaw, white, of this city, is chairman of the board.

Training Schools Get \$59,365.

The sum of \$59,365.73 went for aid to county training schools and \$19,804.36 went for administrative and general expenses. Three thousand dollars was appropriated for theology fellowships. \$2,181.94 went for a study of conditions in county training schools, and \$2,671.10 in miscellaneous appropriations was provided.

From the board's report and the number of teachers at each institution, it is seen that average salaries paid by them are:

Salary Averages

Bennett, \$1098; Benedict, \$874; Allen, \$795; Morgan, \$1276; Shaw, \$1491; St. Augustine, \$1281, and Virginia Union, \$1257.

The following is a partial list of colleges and the amounts which they spent for salaries last year:

Allen, \$15,116; Atlanta U., \$86,395; Benedict, \$20,983; Bennett, \$19,774; Bethune-Cookman, \$16,549; Claflin, \$13,102; Clark, \$20,318; Livingstone, \$13,516; Morgan, \$25,527;

Morris Brown, \$16,404; Paine, \$16,836; St. Augustine's, \$24,352; St. Paul, \$43,774; Shaw, \$32,811; Virginia Union, \$47,787.

Private secondary schools listed spent the following amounts for salaries:

National Training School received a grant of \$540; Palmer Memorial, \$6,900; Penn School, \$16,758; Snow Hill, \$4,418.

The fund paid, or assisted in paying, the salary of one or more professors, usually in the English or science department, of each of twenty-nine colleges and nine schools.

A partial list of the recipients and the amounts appropriated follows:

President John O. Spencer, white, Morgan College (English), \$675.

President John Hope, Atlanta University (History), \$3,000.

President David D. Jones, Bennett (chemistry), \$1125.

President William J. Trent, Livingstone (English, chemistry, physics and sociology), \$3,000.

President Edgar H. Goold, St. Augustine's (English and science), \$1125.

President William Stuart Nelson, Shaw (English and physics), \$3,000.

President Abraham L. Simpson, Allen University (English and chemistry), \$2,500.

President J. J. Starks, Benedict (English and chemistry), \$2,250.

President William J. Clark, white, Virginia Union (English), \$1125.

Principal J. Alvin Russell, St. Paul (mathematics and education), \$675.

Private Secondary Schools

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, principal, National Training School (biology), \$540.

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal, Palmer Memorial Institute (boys' dormitory), \$1000.

A. M. Walker, principal, Christiansburg, (Va.) Industrial Institute (English), \$324.

Theology Fellowships

The following theology fellowships were also granted:

John B. Boyce (Episcopal), New Orleans; A.B., New Orleans University, 1930; student at University of Chicago, \$750.

Charles H. Brown (Baptist), Columbia, S.C.; A.B., Morehouse, 1915; student at Oberlin College, \$75.

B. E. Mays (Baptist), Atlanta; A.B., Bates College, 1920; Chicago Divinity School, 1925; student at University of Chicago, \$325.

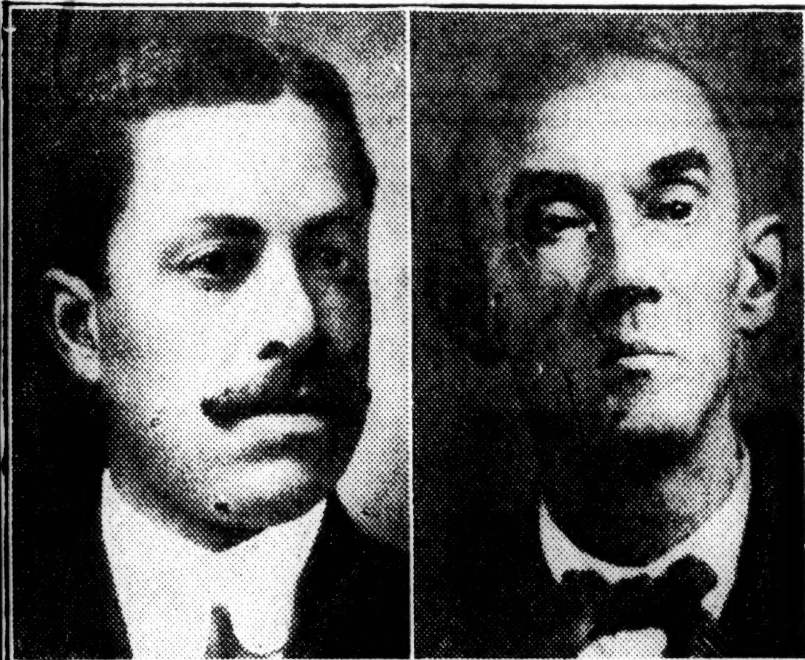
G. A. H. Sheppard (Baptist), Mineral Wells, Texas; B.D., Bishop College, 1930; student at Hartford Theological Seminary, New Haven, \$850.

Charles A. Talbert (ME), Holly Springs, Miss.; A.B., Rust College; student at the University of Chicago, \$750.

John L. Tilley (Baptist), Durham, N.C.; A.B., Shaw, 1925; Ph.B., University of Chicago, 1927; student at University of Chicago, \$250.

And Other Boards.

AID WORTHY STUDENTS



The late John Merrick and Dr. A. M. Moore, founders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company in whose memory the Merrick-Moore Scholarship Fund has been established, are shown above. The fund which now approximates \$800 per year is given to worthy students pursuing business courses in one of eight colleges located in the various states in which the company operates. Started by a contribution of \$500 given by F. A. Haight of Haight, Davis and Haight, white, the families of Messrs. Merrick and Moore, and in co-operation with the employees of the insurance organization in both the home office in Durham and throughout the field now support the fund, which each year aids eight students.

Business Underwriting Education

IT SHOULD no longer be necessary to justify the proposition that it is vitally important to establish, maintain, and perpetuate business institutions the like of which the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is a good example. It is to such business enterprises, of which character there are quite a few in the southern states, to which our young men and women of training and talent must look for employment.

Aside from these business enterprises, those who rise above the mediocre in preparation for service must look to teaching and the professions, the first already overcrowded and underpaid, and the latter in a position of increasing insecurity because of the insecurity of the economic sub-structure upon which it must depend.

Unusual importance is attached, therefore, to the announcement from Durham, that eight young people entered college this fall aided by scholarships of \$100 each provided by the Merrick-Moore Memorial Scholarship Fund, established by the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. The eight specially selected qualified recipients of the scholarships entered colleges scattered over the

southern states from Maryland to Alabama. The sum of \$100 is quite a lift toward the payment of fixed fees in any of these colleges.

The scholarship fund was established in memory of the late JOHN MERRICK and AARON M. MOORE, of the founders of the North Carolina Mutual. MERRICK never had the advantages of a college education, but he had native business genius and a genius for acquiring culture. MOORE had better advantages, and became a celebrated physician as well as business man. The two worked together but it is hard to say which made the greater contribution to what we have as an enduring social and economic structure.

They builded so well, and were so prudent in their selection of the men who succeeded them, that the institution has been carried on not only in the fine traditions of MERRICK and MOORE, but has withstood storms that have swept out of existence a great many similar enterprises.

Synonymous with the name North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is the name of the man who was selected by Messrs. MERRICK and MOORE as their first secretary-general manager—C.

C. SPAULDING—who is now president of the company, and who has associated with him men of the highest character and qualifications.

It is interesting that this institution is not only providing employment for a large number of our young men and women with training on the college level, but is underwriting the education of others.

That is something that gives much more than lip traditions of MERRICK and MOORE, but has withstood service to the cause of social progress, and a service which could be emulated with great benefit to the race by other successful business enterprises.